

# Appendix 3

## Cultural Resources

### 3.1 Prehistoric Investigations

Investigation into the prehistory of this area of Central California started at the close of the 19th century when Stockton-area amateur archaeologists, J. A. Barr and E. J. Dawson, excavated numerous sites and made substantial collections in the area from 1893 to the 1930s. Their work provided the basis for later development of a three-phased chronological sequence for the region (Ragir, 1972). Barr identified, on the basis of artifact comparisons, two distinct cultural traditions. Dawson later refined the concept into a series of “Early,” “Middle,” and “Late” sites (Ragir, 1972; Schenck and Dawson, 1929). In addition, P. M. Jones, working as a representative of the University of California at Berkeley, conducted systematic excavations of sites in the Central Valley in 1900 (Jones, 1922).

In the 1930s and 1940s, J. Lillard and W. Purves of Sacramento Junior College developed a three-phase cultural sequence. Similar to Barr and Dawson's, this sequence was based on artifact and burial data and defined as “Early,” “Intermediate” and “Recent” (Lillard and Purves, 1936). This system was refined over the next two decades and was expanded into what is now known as the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS) (Lilliard et al., 1939).

Much of the subsequent archeological investigation in the Central Valley focused on refinement of the CCTS through analysis of such factors as environmental change, settlement and subsistence strategy, exchange, population movement, and other topics. These studies led to the establishment of sub-sequences for many regions of Central California, the most well-received of which has been Fredrickson's (1973) concept of cultural “patterns” (see also Moratto, 1984:201-214). The concept centers on the understanding that there were local variations to a widespread culture-horizon, and is illustrated in Figure Ap.3-1.

### 3.2 Ethnographic Context

The project area was probably situated, at the time of historic contact by Spanish missionaries and explorers, just west of the *Chupcan* identified as Bay Miwok speakers on the northern part of Contra Costa County within the territory of the *Karkin* of the *Costanoan* (Ohlone) in northern Contra Costa County (also known as the *Ohlone* (see Galvan, 1967/68:12; Levy, 1978a; Margolin, 1978). The study area on the north side of Carquinez Strait and north of Suisun Bay in Solano and Yolo Counties was occupied by the mostly Wintuan-speaking *Patwin* Native Americans with the *Eastern Miwok* around West Sacramento. Patwin subgroups in the study area were known as the *Suisuns* on the opposite side of the Carquinez Straits while the *Malaca*, Patwin speakers on the plains on the north side of Suisun Bay were found east of present-day town of Fairfield (Milliken, 1995:229, Map 5; .241, 247; Levy, 1978a-b). Known villages in the study area include a *Karkin* village at Martinez; the *Tolenas* just north of Suisun Bay and west of the Montezuma Hills and *Ululato* on Ulatis Creek (Bennyhoff, 1977:139-141 after various, 164, Map 2; Johnson, 1978:350, Fig. 1, #35, #29).

The three Native American groups led similar lifestyles, although some aspects of food procurement and technology varied based on available resources, environment, and base cultural differences.

Figure Ap.3-1. Chronological and Cultural Sequence

Dates	Heizer (1949)	Heizer and Cook (1949)	Bennyhoff & Heizer, in Heizer (1958b)	Heizer (1964)	Bennyhoff, in Fredrickson (1968)	Ragir (1972)	Fredrickson (1974)
1880	Phase III 1800-	LATE HORIZON	Phase 2	LATE HORIZON	American Period, 1850-	HOTCHKISS CULTURE	AUGUSTINE PATTERN (Hollister Aspect)
1500	Phase II 1700-		Late Phase 1		Sutter Period, 1839-		
	LATE HORIZON		Middle Phase 1		Mission Period, 1769-		
500 A.D.	Phase I 500-	MIDDLE HORIZON	Early Phase 1	MIDDLE HORIZON	Phase 1d, 1100-	COSUMNES CULTURE	BERKELEY PATTERN (Morse Aspect)
0					Phase 1c, 700-		
B.C.					Phase 1b, 300-		
500	MIDDLE HORIZON	EARLY HORIZON	MIDDLE HORIZON	MIDDLE HORIZON	Phase 1a, Middle-Late transition	WINDMILLER CULTURE	WINDMILLER PATTERN
1000							
1500							
2000	EARLY HORIZON	EARLY HORIZON		EARLY HORIZON	(Not Considered)		
2500							
3000							
3500		EARLY HORIZON	EARLY HORIZON	EARLY HORIZON			
4000							
4500							
5000							
5500				..?..			
6000							

Source: Moratto, 1984

Scholars have suggested that the early California environment offered a large assortment of resources for use by native people, although acorns, fish, and game mammals provided the principal dietary staples. Some researchers have stressed the acorn was important supplemented with various seeds, grasses, nuts, berries, and roots (Baumhoff, 1963; Bennyhoff, 1977:10; Kroeber, 1970:814-815). Plant, animal and fish resources were available in large quantities in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Delta areas. Tule Elk were common in the marshlands, as were rabbits and small game (Schenck and Dawson, 1929:304). The Delta also provided much of the natural resources necessary for production of the day-to-day material goods used by native populations.

The Patwin comprised a group of people that were united by language but broken into smaller tribal entities (independent political groups), each occupying defined territories over which they controlled access to natural resource. Although each tribal group had one or more permanent villages, their territory contained numerous smaller campsites used as needed during a seasonal round of resource exploration. Extended families lived in domed, conical structures built of thatched grass or earthen-covered limbs and branches. Semi-subterranean men's houses were built at the larger village sites, also using grass and earth cover (Kroeber, 1970). Given an abundant and continuous subsistence base, ceremony in both Patwin and Miwok life was fairly extensive, and scholars have written much about it

based on early ethnographic accounts (Bennyhoff, 1977:11; Kroeber, 1970:442; Levy, 1978b). Rituals associated with death were of great importance. Two forms of interment were practiced, and grave goods were often placed with deceased at the time of burial. Cremation was also occasionally practiced.

The arrival of the Spanish in the San Francisco Bay Area in 1775 led to the rapid demise of native populations. The disruption of the aboriginal lifeway was due to factors such as the introduction of new diseases, a declining birth rate, missionization, military forays, and settler raids to capture aboriginal laborers and in retribution for livestock theft (Johnson, 1978:352). Native Americans were transformed from hunters and gatherers into agricultural laborers who lived at the missions and worked with former neighboring groups and for individual Euro-Americans. In 1803-1827, there were apparently ten Southern Patwin villages occupied by 527 individuals (Johnson, 1978:352 after Kroeber, 1932; Cook, 1955). Smallpox epidemics in 1828 and especially one in 1838 originating at Fort Ross, had a particularly devastating effect on Native Americans and spread rapidly throughout central and northern California). Reportedly Chief Solano (see also below) was among the small number of Native Americans who had been immunized. Later, with the secularization of the missions by Mexico in 1834, most of the aboriginal population gradually moved from the missions to ranchos to work as manual laborers (Heizer, 1953:23; Kaplan, 1976: Chapter 2:7-8; Levy, 1978a:486; Johnson, 1978:352).

### 3.3 Historic Era

**Hispanic Period.** The period of initial historic exploration of the project area lasted from 1769 to 1810. Between 1769 and 1776 a number of Spanish expeditions passed through the San Francisco Bay region, including those led by Portola, Fages, Fages and Crespi, Anza, Rivera, and Moraga (Levy, 1978a:486). The Spanish philosophy of government was directed at the founding of presidios, missions, and secular towns with the land held by the Crown (1769-1821) while the later Mexican policy stressed individual ownership of the land (1822-1846) (Hart, 1987).

Even though the routes of the early explorers cannot be determined with total accuracy, the earliest overland exploration of Contra Costa County was that of the Fages-Crespi Expedition in 1772. Traveling through what is now Milpitas, Oakland, and Berkeley, the party reached Pinole on March 28, 1772. From there they traveled through Rodeo and Crockett to Martinez, made a brief foray into the delta region of the Central Valley, and camped somewhere near Pittsburg or Antioch (Cook, 1957:131-132). The "Captain Pedro Fages Trail, 1772" is State of California Landmark #853 (CAL/OHP, 1990:32). and also on the *California Inventory of Historic Resources* under the theme of Exploration/Settlement (CAL/OHP, 1976:228 plaque in Danville). In August-September 1775, navigator Juan Manuel de Ayala's expedition was the first to enter and chart San Francisco Bay (including Suisun Bay). His pilot, Jose de Carñizares found four rancherias in the Carquinez area, three on the south shore and one on the north. Carñizares also "made four visits to an Indian rancheria on the south bank of the Carquinez Strait, near the west end" [probably *Turis*] whose population he estimated as "about 400 souls." Alternatively, the village was at or near Pinole or Selby, but definitely not located at Martinez (Nelson, 1909:347, #29; see also Cook, 1957:137-138; Bennyhoff, 1977:140-141). Juan Bautista de Anza's second expedition including Lt. Jose Moraga and Fray Pedro Font in early April 1776 followed Fages' route along the south shore of Carquinez Strait and Suisun Bay (*Puerto Dulce*) (Beck and Haase, 1974:#17). The Anza-Font Expedition reached the East Bay hills in March of 1776 by following a route similar to that of the earlier Fages-Crespi Expedition (Milliken, 1995:52). Based on analysis of the detailed travel notes from this early expedition, Cook (1957)

contends that the vegetation described in 1776 was substantially the same as that described in the 1850s by American settlers, and not unlike that which is found today. The historic route of the “*Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail [1776]*,”<sup>1</sup> authorized by Congress in 1990 is plotted south of the project (USNPS, 1995: Map Sheet 40 of 47; USNPS, 1996: btwn 20-21, #88).

Other accounts of exploration groups in the Carquinez Straits area involve Father Fray Jose Viader's First Expedition of August 1810 who described the location of what “. . . used to be the rancharia of the Tarquines” and Father Fray Ramon Abella in 1811 which also included a description of Mare Island to the north (Bennyhoff, 1977:140 after Cook, 1957:145-146).

Between 1769 and 1823, 21 missions were established by the Franciscan order along the California coast between San Diego and Sonoma. The first task of the missions was to Christianize the natives, but they also became the main force behind the economic development of Spanish California. In contrast to the missions, only three presidios were established, including one at San Francisco, because of the difficulty of recruiting soldiers for these remote outposts. The presidios served as a token line of defense for the missions (Hart, 1987:322-324, 400).

Missions in the general study area include Mission San Francisco de Asis (also formerly known as Mission San Francisco Dolores) in 1776, Mission Santa Clara in 1777, and Mission San Jose in 1797 in Fremont, and San Francisco Solano (Sonoma Mission) in 1823. Of these, Mission San Jose would have had the greatest impact on the *Karkin* of the *Costanoan* while Mission Sonoma (San Francisco Solano), the last of all missions established in 1823, would have been the mission with the greatest impact on the aboriginal Patwin population (Gudde, 1969:315; Johnson, 1978:351; Hart, 1987:322-324; Levy, 1978:486). Locations were selected with the purpose of conducting expeditions against hostile Indians as well as a place to convert them (Beck and Haase, 1974:#19; Hart, 1987:324, 489-490).

The Suisun tribelets of central Solano County were known for attacks on mission property from 1807 onward. In May 1810, Gabriel Moraga and a retaliatory force from the San Francisco Presidio proceeded through present day Contra Costa County into Solano County. They met an aboriginal force of 125 who took refuge in a village which was then decimated (Kaplan, 1976: Chapter 2:2-3). Later in 1817, Jose Sanchez explored the area north of the Carquinez Strait. This party was attacked by Native Americans at present day Benicia. The Spanish forced a retreat to a permanent village near present day Suisun City. Rather than surrender, the aboriginal contingent set fire to their houses burning themselves alive. By the time of Father Jose Altimira's 1823 visit, only abandoned villages were extant in Green, Suisun, and Lagoon Valleys (Kaplan, 1976: Chapter 2:3-4).

A Patwin known as *Sem-Yeto* (“brave or fierce hand”), was absent from the 1817 Jose Sanchez debacle and was to have a major impact on Native Americans in the study area and their relationship with the Spanish, and later the Americans. Later known as “Chief Solano,” *Sem-Yeto* was born ca. 1794, lived in the Suisun area from nine years of age onward, and was baptized at Mission San Francisco Solano in

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<sup>1</sup> The National Trails System Act defines National Scenic Trails, National Recreation Trails, National Historic Trails, and connecting or side trails. National historic trails are extended trails that follow original trails or routes of travel of national historical significance. They are established to identify and protect a historic route, plus its historic remnants and artifacts, for public use and enjoyment. National scenic and historic trails can only be authorized by Congress, through amendment of the National Trails System Act. Non-federally owned trail sites, segments, and interpretation facilities are added to the national historic trail through certification agreements between the owner or managers and the National Park Service (USNPS, 1996:A1).

1824 receiving the christianized name of Francisco Solano. Chief Solano is important for his close relationship with Fray Lorenzo de la Concepcion, (alternatively, la Concepcion Quijos or Guia) and Captain Mariano G. Vallejo, the military authority over Sonoma Mission and the owner of an important rancho. For the most part, Chief Solano sought conciliation with the Spanish and neighboring tribes to insure the survival of his people. Vallejo led a campaign against Solano and his allies in early 1835 which required reinforcement from the San Francisco Presidio in order to subdue Solano. Vallejo was made commandant general of California in 1836. Later Vallejo and Solano joined forces against hostile Indian groups along the northern California coast and Central Valley. Solano died in 1850 (Solano, 1874; Hendry and Bowman, 1940:424r; Kaplan, 1976: Chapter 2:6-7; Heizer, 1953:229-231, Johnson, 1978:351; Kyle, 1990:463; Gudde, 1998:368). According to local legend, Chief Solano lived in a stone building no longer extant, now known as CA-Sol-243 and is supposedly buried in the vicinity of CA-Sol-243 (Pilling and Bennyhoff, 1949). This site is west of present-day Fairfield and north of both the Proposed Project and Existing Pipeline ROW Alternatives (USGS Fairfield South, 1980).

The Mexican Period led to secularization of the Spanish mission system until, by 1845, the last of the mission land holdings were relinquished, opening the way for the large ranchos common to California in the mid-1800s. The ranchos which include the Proposed Project and/or the Existing Pipeline ROW Alternative are reviewed below. None of the known locations of rancho dwellings or other features are located in or in the near vicinity of the project. Most of the Concord/Martinez portion of the Existing Pipeline ROW Alternative and Proposed Project are situated within the *Rancho Las Juntas* (Northern District [N.D.] #113) granted by Governor Manuel Micheltorena on February 12, 1844, to William Welch and patented by his heirs on July 22, 1870. His family settled on the rancho in 1846 and built several houses on the grant near present-day Walnut Creek and in present-day Martinez (e.g., north of F Street north to the railroad tracks) (Hendry and Bowman, 1940:426, 469-473; Beck and Haase, 1974:#30). A small portion of the Proposed Project and the Existing Pipeline ROW Alternative are located in *Rancho Monte del Diablo* (N.D. #112) which includes the present-day city of Concord. This rancho was granted by Governor Jose Figueroa on June 10, 1834 to Salvio Pacheco and patented to him on March 19, 1859 for 17,921.54 acres (Hendry and Bowman, 1940:474).

In Solano County, portions of the project were situated within a number of former ranchos and ungranted lands. The City of Benicia was situated in the *Suscol* (*Soscol*) grant to General Vallejo by Governor Micheltorena on March 15, 1843 and June 19, 1844. Confirmation of the claim was finally rejected by the Supreme Court March 24, 1862 (Hendry and Bowman, 1940:415).

The grant for the *Suisun* Rancho (N.D. #91) was made by Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado (Jose Castro) on January 28, 1842 to Francisco Solano, better known as Chief Solano. Solano sold the grant to General Mariano Vallejo in 1842 who in turn sold it to Archibald A. Ritchie in 1850. The patent was received by Ritchie on January 17, 1857 for 17,754.73 acres and Fine on December 16, 1882 for 482.19 acres (Hendry and Bowman, 1940:424r-424c; Beck and Haase, 1974:#29; Perez, 1996:101). Portions of the Existing Pipeline ROW Alternative, Mitigation Segment EP-1, and Proposed Project are situated in this rancho. In addition, a Sonoma Mission report of December, 1824 notes that a “. . . rancho was established at a place called Suisun, and that a provisional house had been erected for a *Mayordomo*, or steward . . . under the direction of an Indian and his family” (Kaplan, 1976:4 after Hendry and Bowman, 1940:424v). A horse corral was also associated with this “Sonoma Mission Palizada dwelling site” (Hendry and Bowman, 1940:424v). Kaplan (1976:4) suggests that this site may be associated with the east side of Nelson Hill (e.g., which would conform to CA-Sol-24) located just north of the Existing Pipeline ROW Alternative and Proposed Project (USGS Fairfield South, 1980).

*Rancho Tolenas or Armijo* (N.D. #90) was granted by Governor Alvarado to Jose Francisco Armijo with the proviso “. . . he should not in any manner molest the Indians already located there”. Antonio Armijo, one of his four sons, received the patent in 1868. His adobe was located five miles northwest of present-day Fairfield (Hoover et al., 1966:511). Portions of the Existing Pipeline ROW Alternative and Proposed Project are located in this rancho.

*Rancho Putos* (N.D. #88) was granted in fee by Governor Micheltorena on January 27, 1843, and by Governor Pico on August 30, 1845 to Juan Manuel Vaca (Baca) and Juan Felipe. Pena (or Armijo after his stepfather ) and patented to them on June 4, 1858. Ulatis Creek, named for the local Native American group flows through this rancho. The adobe homes were built about two miles southwest of present-day Vacaville. (Hendry and Bowman, 1940:424i; Hoover et al., 1966:511-512). Part of the Existing Pipeline ROW Alternative is within this rancho.

**The American Period.** Deterioration of relations between the United States and Mexico resulted in the Mexican War, which ended with Mexico relinquishing California to the United States under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of 1848. Beginning in the mid-19th century, most of the rancho and pueblo lands were subdivided as a result of population growth, the American takeover, and the confirmation of property titles. Formal title to the ranchos granted during the Hispanic Period required diligence and money in order to surmount the prolonged and circuitous legal requirements. The initial population explosion in California was associated with the Gold Rush (1848), followed later by the construction of the transcontinental railroad (1869). Still later, the development of the refrigerator railroad car (ca. 1880s) used for the transport of agricultural produce to distant markets, had an impact on population growth of agricultural regions throughout California.

The Proposed Project and Existing Pipeline ROW Alternative proceed through industrial/urban areas of Martinez and Benicia flanking Carquinez Strait and along and through marshy Suisun Bay, following existing and abandoned transportation corridors (e.g., roads, railroads, transmission lines) and agricultural areas. Growth in the study area has been linked to factors such as freshwater, the availability of land suitable for agriculture and settlement, and transportation networks. Early roads were important links between the rancho headquarters, and other and early ranches and later, towns. Isolated residential and service clusters developed along roads, and later along railroads alignments as a result of agricultural and transportation needs in the study area. The Suisun Valley area was an important part of the route from Stockton to Sacramento and between the Gold Country between 1859 and 1869 and was part of the main stagecoach roads (e.g., Anonymous, 1848, 1877 [maps]; Goddard, 1857; USGS Karquines Strait, 1898; Beck and Haase, 1974:#50-51; Emanuels, 1986:3).

Contra Costa was one of the 27 initial counties of the State of California in 1850 and included part of what is now Alameda County. Martinez has always been Contra Costa's county seat (Solcum, 1882:192-193; Hoover et al., 1966:50). Its 19th Century core is located west of the Proposed Project and the Existing Pipeline ROW Alternative. The town was initially laid out in May 1849 and named in honor of Ignacio Martinez, the *commandante* of the San Francisco Presidio (1822-1927) and grantee of *Rancho Pinole*. Later that same year<sup>2</sup> William Welch, grantee of the adjacent *Rancho Las Juntas* laid out streets in alignment with Martinez on the north side of the *Arroyo del Hambre* (Alhambra Creek). Martinez was incorporated in 1876 and became a center for wheat shipping until the arrival of railroad. Nonetheless the arrival of Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railroad further developed the town's commerce (Hendry and Bowman, 1940:426a, 469; Hart, 1987:307; Gudde, 1998:229; Kyle., 1990:62).

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<sup>2</sup> Solcum (1882:390) as 1850-1851.

Solano County, bordered on the south and east by the Sacramento River, Suisun Bay, and the Carquinez Strait, is one of the original 27 State of California counties. Only minor changes, such as the transfer of Mare Island from Sonoma County in 1853 have taken place. The county was named “Solano” at the request of Vallejo after St. Francis Solano and his namesake, chief of the Suisun Indians, Francisco Solano (Hoover et al., 1966:511; Gudde, 1998:368). Towns and cities in the county in the study area from south to northwest include Benicia, Suisun City, Fairfield, Elmira, Dixon, and Davis. For the most part, the fortunes of Solano County have revolved around the City of Fairfield, competition with more efficient irrigation farming in other regions, and national and international events such as the Great Depression, World War II, and the Post-War renewal (USGS, various dates; Kaplan, 1976: Chapter 6).

Benicia, on the north side of Carquinez Strait, between San Pablo and Suisun Bays. was the first county seat, replaced by Fairfield to the east of Suisun City in 1858. The town initially known as “Francisca” was founded in December 1846 by General Vallejo with Dr. Robert Semple. The town was surveyed and platted in May and June 1847 and renamed “Benicia” after General Vallejo's wife. Construction of the first house was started in August of the same year and all of the early dwellings were situated west of Second Street between B to H Street. In 1850, it rivaled San Francisco as the metropolis of northern California. The town was a pioneer military, religious, and educational center (Hendry and Bowman, 1940:415, 417; Hart, 1987:43; Kyle, 1990:465). The Benicia Arsenal (Benicia Arsenal or Quartermaster's Depot), 1849-1963), on Army Point at the western end of Suisun Bay and the northeast shore of Carquinez Straits, is a listed National Register of Historic Places. This historic property is located just east of the Proposed Pipeline and Existing Alternatives. The ferry across Carquinez Strait between Martinez and Benicia began in 1849 and continued 115 years until the present bridge was completed in September 1962 (Emanuel, 1986:3).

Suisun City and the City of Fairfield, now separated by the tracks of the Union Pacific Railroad, were fierce mid 19th century competitors. In October of 1850, Dr. John Baker and Curtis Wilson sailed up the Suisun slough to Suisun City (“a bit of hard upland rising from the marsh”) and noted a herd of elk among the tules. The same year Josiah Wing arrived and settled at the head of Cordelia Slough on a small island separated from mainland by 100 yards, established embarcadero in competition with Cordelia. Wing's location was 5 miles closer to the Lagoon and Vaca valleys than Cordelia (see below) and by 1852 had a wharf and warehouse and became known as Suisun City. The Central Pacific reached Suisun City from Vallejo through Jameson Canyon in June 1868 and 11 months later was part of the transcontinental railroad. In response to Wing, Waterman laid out another town, “Fairfield” just north of the marsh from Suisun City. In 1858 county seat was transferred from Benicia to Fairfield townsite — a move sweetened by 16 acres and four additional blocks in the town donated by Waterman. Nonetheless, Suisun City functioned as the trade center of Solano County until the Great Depression (Hoover et al., 1966:523; Kaplan, 1976: Chapter 3, Chapter 4:11; Kyle, 1990:471).

Cordelia, the second oldest town in the county, is situated north of the Proposed Project and the Existing Pipeline in the southern end of Green Valley and about 2.0-2.25 miles west of Fairfield. Cordelia, was established by Robert H. Waterman, a clippership captain and owner of *Suisun Rancho*, at the head of Cordelia Slough. Cordelia was named in honor of Waterman's wife as a replacement for “Bridgeport,” Waterman's Connecticut birthplace, in order to avoid confusion with other Bridgeports. Cordelia merited a post office from July 14, 1854 until it was moved north to Rockville on July 1, 1858, but was re-established nine years later, on February 16, 1869 and later moved eastward to Suisun City on November 15, 1943. The town was of sufficient importance to be illustrated on Goddard's 1857 map along with Benicia, Vallejo, and the Embarcadero of Suisun City. Cordelia was a stage stop on the route from Benicia to Sacramento and when the California Pacific Railroad arrived in June 1868,

Cordelia was moved south to the rail stop. The railroad allowed the shipment of agricultural products by rail although bulk hay and quarried stone were usually barged through the Cordelia Slough and across the bay to San Francisco (Kaplan, 1976: Chapter 4:1-2; Kyle, 1990:470; Patera, 1991:48; Gudde, 1998:90).

From Fairfield north, the Existing Pipeline ROW Alternative proceeds through Elmira and Dixon along the California Pacific Railroad. The California Pacific Railroad Company, incorporated January 1865, built from South Vallejo to Sacramento (60.4 miles) began construction in December 1866. Completed in March 15, 1870, it was later consolidated with the Sacramento & San Francisco Railroad Company and the San Francisco & Marysville Railroad Company which were later consolidated with the California Pacific Railroad Company in December 29, 1869 which in turn was consolidated with the Southern Pacific Company in April 1898 (Fickewirth, 1992:24; Walker, 1994: Map CA-11). The line, the SP San Francisco and Ogden line from Benicia, ran past Goodyear/Benicia Junction onward through marshland to Suisun and Fairfield. The line was difficult to build and was completed in 1878. Trains relied on the ferry *Solano* to carry trains across Suisun Bay to Martinez and onward to Oakland until the existing Southern Pacific Railroad Martinez-Benicia Bridge was completed in 1930. This bridge has been evaluated as potentially eligible for the National Register (USGS Karquines Strait, 1898; US War Dept Carquinez, 1938; Caltrans, 1989:6).

In 1868 the Elmira rail station was known as Vaca, after Vacaville located three miles to the west. It was the center of transportation of fruits and vegetables grown in the Vaca and Pleasant valleys. In order to avoid confusion when Elmira was connected to Vacaville by a Southern Pacific spur in 1869, Vaca was renamed Elmira, after Elmira, New York. (Keegan, 1989:35, 50, 61; Limbaugh and Payne, 1978: 104, 113; (Walker, 1994: Map CA-11; Gudde, 1998:121). Dixon, located north of Elmira and south of Davis, 21 miles southwest of Sacramento on the former California Pacific and present-day Union Pacific line was originally named for Thomas S. Dickson who provided 10-acres for the townsite. Dixon was used in error for the post office established in January 1868 (Patera, 1991:57; Walker, 1994: Map CA-11; Gudde, 1998:110).

Yolo County was one of the original 27 counties created when California became a state in 1850. "Yolo" is derived from the native Patwin Indian word "*yo-lo*" meaning, "abounding in the rushes." Other historians believe it to be the name of the Indian chief, Yodo. The first recorded Native American contact with EuroAmericans occurred in the late 1820s. These included Spanish missionaries as well as trappers and hunters who could be found on the banks of Cache Creek. The first settler was William Gordon who received a land grant from the Mexican government in 1842 and began planting wheat and other crops. The towns of Yolo County were outgrowths of native villages along waterways. Portions of the Proposed Project and Existing Pipeline ROW Alternative proceed through present-day Davis and West Sacramento (Kyle, 1990:532-533).

Davisville, the present-day City of Davis, was settled by Jerome C. Davis in the early 1850s. By 1858 he had 21 miles of fences and by 1864 his ranch was approximately 13,000 acres with a large peach orchard and several thousand grapevines and also wheat, barley, horses, cattle, and sheep. In 1867 William Dresbach leased the old Davis home and established "Yolo House," a hotel, around which a settlement known as "Davisville" developed. The Davisville post office was established in March 1868 and later "Davis" in November 1907. The town flourished with the arrival of the railroad, but began to decline when a branch of the Central Pacific Railroad was extended northward to Marysville and also when the Vaca Valley Railroad was built to Madison in 1875. The University Farm was established by an act of the State Legislature in 1905 and in 1907 the first buildings appeared. Courses were available for adult farmers in autumn of 1908 followed by a farm school for young men and boys in January



1909. in 1922, it officially became a branch of the College of Agriculture of the University of California at Berkeley and in 1959 became a general campus of the University (Hoover et al., 1966:586; 582 Patera, 1991:53).

West Sacramento, the terminus of the Proposed Project and Existing Pipeline ROW Alternative, is linked to the growth of Sacramento (Sacramento County). Its namesake, the Sacramento River ("Holy Sacramento") was initially known as the Rio de San Francisco. In October 1808 Gabriel Moraga named the Feather River "Sacramento" and later was used for the Feather River and also the lower Sacramento River. Growth was linked to the east side of the Sacramento River and the trading post and refuge known as Sutter's Fort and discovery of gold at Sutter's sawmill in 1848. The town was laid out at the embarcadero in December 1848 and grew rapidly with incorporation in 1850. The California State constitution was ratified in November 1849 and California became a state on September 9, 1850. The capital was established at Sacramento in 1854. Old Sacramento (California State Landmark #812) bounded of Front, Third, I, and L streets was a major distribution point and commercial and agricultural center as well as the terminus for wagon train, stagecoach, riverboat, pony express, and the first transcontinental railroad. The terminus of the project is situated on the opposite side of the Sacramento River, about 1.5 mile southwest of Old Sacramento (Hoover et al., 1966:297-299, 303-305; Hart, 1987:497; CAL/OHP, 1990:168, #812).

The Sacramento Northern Railway (SNRR), a vast San Francisco Bay Area interurban railroad is another important rail line in the study area and partly within the Proposed Project. The SNRR was formed in 1918 to take over the Northern Electric Company (incorporated 1905). Western Pacific (WP) acquired control of SNRR in 1921 and gradually absorbed its functions and abandoned most of its lines. SNRR was still an entity when Southern Pacific acquired WP and SNRR in 1982. California's SNRR was one of the nation's most unique electrified lines and a traveler could board the wooden interurban coaches in the center of downtown San Francisco for a just over six hour 185-mile journey through the heart of northern California to Sacramento onward to as far to Chico, its final destination. Within the study area the route ran from Montezuma near confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers opposite Pittsburg Landing (USGS 1908, Antioch). The "South End" of the line, the Oakland & Antioch Railway, began operating between Concord and Walnut Creek in 1911. The Oakland, Antioch & Eastern (OA&E), leased the initial line shortly after opening and a new route was pushed north through the Delta to Sacramento. The entire system between Oakland and Sacramento was running by 1913 and was the last major interurban line constructed in California. The OA&E was reorganized in 1920 as the San Francisco-Sacramento Railroad Company. in 1928 the line was bought by the Western Pacific and merged into the SNRR. The SNRR remained an electrified freight line through most of World War II, though often aided by Western Pacific's new diesel switchers. in 1946 the SNRR received six 44-ton General Electric diesel locomotives, allowing first the third rail and then the wire to be removed on mainline sections and branches over the next several years. Large sections of unneeded mainline were abandoned, along with many of the branches. The SNRR became little more than knots of industrial trackage or isolated branches reached by trackage rights which fed carloads to the parent Western Pacific. The SNRR ceased to exist as a separate entity when the Western Pacific was merged into the Southern Pacific in 1983. Since the merger, only a few pieces of ex-SNRR track have remained in use. These include switching trackage around Marysville and industrial trackage in West Sacramento (Martin and Self, 2002a).

Chinese laborers were not only crucial as railroad labor in the west but were also important in the study area in the construction of dikes and levees as part of Suisun Marsh reclamation efforts. Wiant notes that the existence of a camp used by Chinese laborers for the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1868-1869 on the southeast edge of Nelson Hill which cannot be confirmed (USGS Fairfield South, 1980). The

Chinese were also contract agricultural workers and later leased farms in the study area who were followed by an influx immigrants from Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece (Kaplan, 1976: Chapter 4:12; see Chinn et al., 1969:43-48; Kaplan, 1976: Chapter 4:8-9; Wiant, 1976:6, 8; Chan, 1986).

### 3.4 Native American Contacts

Table 3-1 presents a summary of Native American contacts made by William Self Associates, consultants to SFPP.

**Table 3-1. Record of Native American Contacts and Comments**

<b>Native American Contact</b>	<b>Date of Notification Letter</b>	<b>Response to Letter 10/23/02</b>	<b>Date of Phone Contact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Ella Rodriguez Salinas	10/09/02	None	10/23/02	No comments. She does not know of any sites in area. She will check with others and let us know. If you need monitor later, give her a call.
Michelle Zimmer San Jose	10/09/02	None	10/23/02	Phone disconnected. Notified NAHC.
Jakki Kehl Patterson	10/09/02	None	10/23/02	No answer, no answering machine or voice mail.
Irene Zwierlein Woodside	10/09/02	None	10/23/02	No comments. She has monitors available if needed.
Katherine Perez Stockton	10/09/02	None	10/23/02	She has concerns about native soils being intruded and monitors should be present. Has monitors available.
Ann Marie Sayer Holister	10/09/02	None	10/23/02	Phone disconnected. Notified NAHC.
Marjorie Ann Reid Redding	10/09/02	None	10/23/02	No phone, only letter contact.
Andrew Galvan Mission San Jose	10/09/02	None	10/23/02	Talked to him. He has no comment.
Thomas & Howard Soto Hayward	10/09/02	None	10/23/02 11/06/02	Left message on voice mail. No comments; if you need a monitor later, give him a call.
Ramona Garibay Fremont	10/09/02	None	10/23/02 11/06/02	Left message on answering machine. Left message on answering machine.
Wintun Environmental Protection Agency	10/09/02	None	10/23/02 11/06/02	Left message with secretary. Left message with secretary.
David Keyser Auburn	10/09/02	None	10/23/02 11/06/02	Left message with secretary. He is out of town until 11/01/02. Left message with his secretary.
Mary Daniels-Tarango Sacramento	10/09/02	None	10/23/02 11/06/02	Left message with person. Left message on answering machine.
Sam Starkey Auburn	10/09/02	None	10/23/02 11/06/02	No answer. No answer.
Jessica Tavares Newcastle	10/09/02	None	10/23/02 11/06/02	Left message with person. Left message.
Dwight Dutschke Lone	10/09/02	None	10/23/02 11/06/02	Left message on answering machine. He returned call and has no comments.
Clifford McKean Wilton	10/09/02	None	10/23/02 11/06/02	Left message on answering machine. Left message on answering machine.
Jeff Murray Shingle	10/09/02	None	10/23/02 11/06/02	Left message on voice mail. Left message on voice mail.

**Table 3-1. Record of Native American Contacts and Comments**

<b>Native American Contact</b>	<b>Date of Notification Letter</b>	<b>Response to Letter 10/23/02</b>	<b>Date of Phone Contact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Martha Noel Dobbins	10/09/02	None	10/23/02	Has no phone; only contact by mail.
Paula Lorenzo Brooks	10/09/02	None	10/23/02 10/28/02 11/06/02	Left message on voice mail. Betsy returned my call; I faxed her another letter. Left message on Betsy's voice mail.
Kathryn Ramey lone	10/09/02	None	10/23/02 11/06/02	They couldn't find letter. I faxed another to 209-274-6636. Committee will advise. Brenda Snooks is contact. Message left for Brenda Snooks; she is out of town until 11/12/02.
Kenneth McKean Wilton	10/09/02	None	10/23/02 11/06/02	Left message on answering machine. Left message on answering machine.
Glenn Villa Jr. lone	10/09/02	None	10/23/02 11/06/02	Left message on answering machine. Left message on answering machine.
Rose Enos Auburn	10/09/02	None	10/23/02	Talked to her. No comments.
Randy Yonemura Sacramento	10/09/02	None	10/23/02 11/04/02	Left message with his mother. He returned call on 11/01/02 and left message that "he has many concerns APE." Returned call. Randy would like to see a copy of the survey documentation on file at the State Lands Commission office. He will contact project manager Judy Brown. Randy wants to be a part of the environmental review process, both biological and cultural as the EIR and EIS progresses.
Leland Daniels Sacramento	10/09/02	None	10/23/02 11/06/02	No answer. Spoke to him; he has no comments.
Billie Blue Elliston Galt	10/09/02	None	10/23/02 11/06/02	Left message on answering machine. Left message on answering machine.
Joe Marine Sacramento	10/09/02	None	10/23/02 11/06/02	Left message with person. Left message on answering machine.
Elaine Patterson Williams	10/09/02	None	10/23/02 11/06/02	She will call back on 10/24/02 after reviewing document. Did not hear from her. Talked to Steve and they have no comments.

Note: Addresses withheld to protect privacy.